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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,740	07/06/2005	Thomas Sonnenrein	10191/3909	1610
26646	7590	12/19/2005	EXAMINER	
KENYON & KENYON ONE BROADWAY NEW YORK, NY 10004			HOLLIDAY, JAIME MICHELE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2686	

DATE MAILED: 12/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/517,740	<b>Applicant(s)</b> SONNENREIN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Jaime M. Holliday	<b>Art Unit</b> 2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 July 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 14-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 37-39 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 December 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/9/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Priority***

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on December 9, 2004 has been considered by the Examiner and made of record in the application file.

### ***Drawings***

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4) because reference character "202" has been used to designate both the "terminate" step in Fig. 4 and the "transmit call" step in Fig. 4.
4. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: **204**. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if

Art Unit: 2686

only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### ***Claim Objections***

5. Claims 37-39 are objected to because of the following informalities:

a) On line 1 of **claims 37, 38 and 39**, replace "device" with --system-- in order to better define the scope of the claim.

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. **Claims 14-22, 26-27, 37, 39 and 41** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Kennedy, III et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,734,981)**.

Consider **claim 14**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose a call delivery system **10**, reading on the claimed “communication connection,” for delivering a call to a mobile unit **12** in a vehicle **14** which includes both a data communications network and a mobile voice communications network. A platform **18** receives a call for the mobile unit and can generate a call back message for transmission to the mobile unit using the data communications network, reading on the claimed “method for establishing a communication connection between a control center and a terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle,” (abstract and col. 2 lines 9-24), comprising:

sending, by the platform, reading on the claimed “control center,” a message to a data transceiver **100** requesting the mobile unit to call the platform, reading on the claimed “requesting, by a call by the control center, establishment of a connection to the terminal,” (col. 10 lines 13-15);

receiving, via an antenna **102**, the call back message and passing it through transceiver **104** and controller **106** to processor **110**, which can automatically initiate a call back using mobile voice communications device **90** without operator intervention, reading on the claimed “in response to the request, automatically establishing, by the terminal, a communication connection to the control center,” (col. 10 lines 15-17 and 22-24); and

when a mobile unit calls the platform, a call from a caller **36** and the call from the mobile unit are coupled to complete call delivery. The delivered call may be a call to transfer data to the mobile unit, reading on the claimed

"transmitting data via the established communication connection," (col. 8 lines 27-29 and col. 9 lines 3-6).

Consider **claim 15**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose a call delivery system, reading on the claimed "communication connection," for delivering a call to a mobile unit in a vehicle which includes both a data communications network and a mobile voice communications network. A platform receives a call for the mobile unit and can generate a call back message for transmission to the mobile unit using the data communications network, reading on the claimed "method for establishing a communication connection between a control center and a terminal," (abstract and col. 2 lines 9-24), comprising:

initiating, by the platform, a call delivery process upon receiving a call from a caller for the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "transmitting, by the control center, a call to a selected terminal as a function of an external request," (col. 7 lines 49-51), and using the data communications network to communicate a call back message to the mobile network which can request the mobile unit to call the platform, reading on the claimed "expecting a request for connection from the terminal," (col. 7 lines 51-53 and 62-63); and

when a mobile unit calls the platform, the call from the caller and the call from the mobile unit are coupled to complete call delivery. The delivered call may be a call to transfer data to the mobile unit, reading on the claimed

“subsequently communicating data between the control center and the terminal,”  
(col. 8 lines 27-29 and col. 9 lines 3-6).

Consider **claim 16**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose a call delivery system, reading on the claimed “communication connection,” for delivering a call to a mobile unit in a vehicle which includes both a data communications network and a mobile voice communications network. A platform receives a call for the mobile unit and can generate a call back message for transmission to the mobile unit using the data communications network, reading on the claimed “method for establishing a communication connection between a control center and a terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle,” (abstract and col. 2 lines 9-24), comprising:

receiving, via an antenna, the call back message from the platform, reading on the claimed “control center,” and passing it through transceiver and controller to the processor of the mobile unit, reading on the claimed “receiving, by the terminal, a call requesting establishment of a connection,” (col. 10 lines 15-17);

automatically initiating, by the processor, a call back using mobile voice communications device without operator intervention, reading on the claimed “automatically establishing a communication to a control center as a function of receiving the call,” (col. 10 lines 22-24); and

when a mobile unit calls the platform, the call from the caller and the call from the mobile unit are coupled to complete call delivery. The delivered call

may be a call to transfer data to the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "transmitting data via the established communication connection," (col. 8 lines 27-29 and col. 9 lines 3-6).

Consider **claim 17**, and **as applied to claim 14 above**, Kennedy, III et al. further disclose a caller can initiate calls to a mobile unit using communications networks such as SMR, ESMR, PCS, or any other suitable link that allows a caller to direct a call to the platform, reading on the claimed "call is a call specified in a mobile wireless standard," (col. 6 lines 15-21). The mobile voice communications device of the mobile unit can receive a call over the mobile communications network to download data to the processor, reading on the claimed "communication connection is established via a mobile wireless network," (col. 9 lines 7-9).

Consider **claim 18**, and **as applied to claim 17 above**, Kennedy, III et al. further disclose that the delivered call to the mobile unit is a traditional voice call, reading on the claimed "call is one of a telephone call and a data call," (col. 9 lines 3-4).

Consider **claim 19**, and **as applied to claim 15 above**, Kennedy, III et al. further disclose a caller can initiate calls to a mobile unit using communications networks such as SMR, ESMR, PCS, or any other suitable link that allows a caller to direct a call to the platform, reading on the claimed "call is a call specified in a mobile wireless standard," (col. 6 lines 15-21). The mobile voice communications device of the mobile unit can receive a call over the mobile



communications network to download data to the processor, reading on the claimed "communication connection is established via a mobile wireless network," (col. 9 lines 7-9).

Consider **claim 20**, and **as applied to claim 19 above**, Kennedy, III et al. further disclose that the delivered call to the mobile unit is a traditional voice call, reading on the claimed "call is one of a telephone call and a data call," (col. 9 lines 3-4).

Consider **claim 21**, and **as applied to claim 16 above**, Kennedy, III et al. further disclose a caller can initiate calls to a mobile unit using communications networks such as SMR, ESMR, PCS, or any other suitable link that allows a caller to direct a call to the platform, reading on the claimed "call is a call specified in a mobile wireless standard," (col. 6 lines 15-21). The mobile voice communications device of the mobile unit can receive a call over the mobile communications network to download data to the processor, reading on the claimed "communication connection is established via a mobile wireless network," (col. 9 lines 7-9).

Consider **claim 22**, and **as applied to claim 21 above**, Kennedy, III et al. further disclose that the delivered call to the mobile unit is a traditional voice call, reading on the claimed "call is one of a telephone call and a data call," (col. 9 lines 3-4).

Consider **claim 26**, and **as applied to claim 15 above**, Kennedy et al. further disclose a communications link is established in response to call delivery

information, which is generated at the mobile unit, being received by the platform, reading on the claimed "communication connection is established automatically by the terminal dialing into a network," (col. 2 lines 30-32).

Consider **claim 27**, and **as applied to claim 16 above**, Kennedy et al. further disclose a communications link is established in response to call delivery information, which is generated at the mobile unit, being received by the platform, reading on the claimed "communication connection is established automatically by the terminal dialing into a network," (col. 2 lines 30-32).

Consider **claim 37**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose a call delivery system, reading on the claimed "communication connection," for delivering a call to a mobile unit in a vehicle which includes both a data communications network and a mobile voice communications network. A platform receives a call for the mobile unit and can generate a call back message for transmission to the mobile unit using the data communications network, and the delivered call may be a call to transfer data, reading on the claimed "system for establishing a communication connection between a control center and a terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle, data being transmitted via the established communication connection," (abstract, col. 9 lines 3-6), comprising:

a platform, reading on the claimed "control center," sending a message to requesting the mobile unit to call the platform, reading on the claimed "a control center including an arrangement configured to transmit a request to establish a

connection via a call by a transmission path," (figure 1 and col. 10 lines 13-15);  
and

a mobile unit with an antenna receiving the call back message and passing it through transceiver and controller to processor, which can automatically initiate a call back using mobile voice communications device without operator intervention, reading on the claimed "a terminal including an arrangement which is configured to receive the call and automatically establish a connection to the control center," (col. 10 lines 15-17 and 22-24).

Consider **claim 38**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose a call delivery system, reading on the claimed "communication connection," for delivering a call to a mobile unit in a vehicle which includes both a data communications network and a mobile voice communications network. A platform receives a call for the mobile unit and can generate a call back message for transmission to the mobile unit using the data communications network, and the delivered call may be a call to transfer data, reading on the claimed "system for establishing a communication connection between a control center and a terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle, data being transmitted via the established communication connection," (abstract, col. 9 lines 3-6), comprising:

a mobile unit with an antenna receiving the call back message and passing it through transceiver and controller to processor, which can automatically initiate a call back using mobile voice communications device without operator intervention, reading on the claimed "a terminal including an

arrangement configured to receive a request from the control center to establish a connection and, as a function thereof," (col. 10 lines 15-17 and 22-24). The platform sends the call back message over datalink **22**, the same datalink used when the mobile unit transmits call delivery information to the platform, reading on the claimed "automatically establish at least one predefined connection to the control center," (col. 8 lines 13-14 and 24-26).

Consider **claim 41**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose a call delivery system, reading on the claimed "communication connection," for delivering a call to a mobile unit in a vehicle which includes both a data communications network and a mobile voice communications network, (abstract). The mobile unit has an antenna that receives a call back message from a platform and passes it through the transceiver and controller to the processor, which can automatically initiate a call back using mobile voice communications device without operator intervention. The platform sends the call back message over datalink, the same datalink used when the mobile unit transmits call delivery information to the platform. The processor is also coupled to a memory **120**, which contains programs used by the processor to perform its functions, reading on the claimed "stored computer program having program codes, which when executed by a computer at a terminal in a motor vehicle, causes the computer to receive from the control center a request to establish a connection to the control center, and, as a function thereof, automatically establish at least one

predetermined connection to the control center," (col. 8 lines 13-14 and 24-26, col. 9 lines 52-54, col. 10 lines 15-17 and 22-24).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

10. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

Art Unit: 2686

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

11. **Claims 23-25 and 28-30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kennedy, III et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,734,981)** in view of **Oka (U.S. Patent # 6,091,945)**.

Consider **claim 23**, and **as applied to claim 14 above**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention except that the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "terminal," checks the request of the call back message based on a telephone number or transmitted data.

In the same field of endeavor, Oka clearly shows and discloses an authentication method for a radio communication system including a plurality of base stations and radio communication terminals with stored identification data different from the other terminals, reading on the claimed "control centers and terminal," respectively, (abstract and col. 3 line 63- col. 4 line 3). A mobile station makes a call and transmits a fixed ID and variable ID set of its station and the receiver's telephone number. It is known in the art that communication between mobile devices in a wireless communication is sent through a base station or a similar structure. Once the fixed ID, variable ID and receiver's telephone number is received by the called mobile station, it authenticates the mobile station based on the fixed ID and variable ID, reading on the claimed "checking the request in the terminal based on one of a telephone number of a requestor and transmitted data," (figure 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a mobile station, reading on the claimed "terminal," to authenticate the caller using its ID before confirming a connection as taught by Oka in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver call in a communication system.

Consider **claim 24**, and **as applied to claim 15 above**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention except that the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "terminal," checks the request of the call back message based on a telephone number or transmitted data.

In the same field of endeavor, Oka clearly shows and discloses an authentication method for a radio communication system including a plurality of base stations and radio communication terminals with stored identification data different from the other terminals, reading on the claimed "control centers and terminal," respectively, (abstract and col. 3 line 63- col. 4 line 3). A mobile station makes a call and transmits a fixed ID and variable ID set of its station and the receiver's telephone number. It is known in the art that communication between mobile devices in a wireless communication is sent through a base station or a similar structure. Once the fixed ID, variable ID and receiver's telephone number is received by the called mobile station, it authenticates the mobile station based on the fixed ID and variable ID, reading on the claimed "checking the request in the terminal based on one of a telephone number of a requestor and transmitted data," (figure 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a mobile station, reading on the claimed "terminal," to authenticate the caller using its ID before confirming a connection as taught by Oka in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver call in a communication system.

Consider **claim 25**, and **as applied to claim 16 above**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention except that the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "terminal," checks the request of the call back message based on a telephone number or transmitted data.

In the same field of endeavor, Oka clearly shows and discloses an authentication method for a radio communication system including a plurality of base stations and radio communication terminals with stored identification data different from the other terminals, reading on the claimed "control centers and terminal," respectively, (abstract and col. 3 line 63- col. 4 line 3). A mobile station makes a call and transmits a fixed ID and variable ID set of its station and the receiver's telephone number. It is known in the art that communication between mobile devices in a wireless communication is sent through a base station or a similar structure. Once the fixed ID, variable ID and receiver's telephone number is received by the called mobile station, it authenticates the mobile station based on the fixed ID and variable ID, reading on the claimed "checking the request in the terminal based on one of a telephone number of a requestor and transmitted data," (figure 7).



Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a mobile station, reading on the claimed "terminal," to authenticate the caller using its ID before confirming a connection as taught by Oka in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver call in a communication system.

Consider **claim 28**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 14 above**, and in addition, Kennedy, III et al. clearly disclose that when the antenna receives the call back message and passes it through transceiver and controller to processor, an output device **124**, at the direction of the processor, can notify the operator of the mobile unit to place the requested call. The operator can manually input the phone number using an input device or a handset, reading on the claimed "the terminal terminating the call and subsequently establishing a connection," (col. 10 lines 15-19 and 25-27).

However, Kennedy, III et al. do not specifically show and disclose that the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "terminal," checks the request of the call back message.

In the same field of endeavor, Oka clearly shows and discloses an authentication method for a radio communication system including a plurality of base stations and radio communication terminals with stored identification data different from the other terminals, reading on the claimed "control centers and terminal," respectively, (abstract and col. 3 line 63- col. 4 line 3). A mobile station

makes a call and transmits a fixed ID and variable ID set of its station and the receiver's telephone number. It is known in the art that communication between mobile devices in a wireless communication is sent through a base station or a similar structure. Once the fixed ID, variable ID and receiver's telephone number is received by the called mobile station, it authenticates the mobile station based on the fixed ID and variable ID, reading on the claimed "checking the request in the terminal based on one of a telephone number of a requestor and transmitted data," (figure 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a mobile station, reading on the claimed "terminal," to authenticate the caller using its ID before confirming a connection as taught by Oka in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver call in a communication system.

Consider **claim 29**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 15 above**, and in addition, Kennedy, III et al. clearly disclose that when the antenna receives the call back message and passes it through transceiver and controller to processor, an output device, at the direction of the processor, can notify the operator of the mobile unit to place the requested call. The operator can manually input the phone number using an input device or a handset, reading on the claimed "the terminal terminating the call and subsequently establishing a connection," (col. 10 lines 15-19 and 25-27).

However, Kennedy, III et al. do not specifically show and disclose that the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "terminal," checks the request of the call back message.

In the same field of endeavor, Oka clearly shows and discloses an authentication method for a radio communication system including a plurality of base stations and radio communication terminals with stored identification data different from the other terminals, reading on the claimed "control centers and terminal," respectively, (abstract and col. 3 line 63- col. 4 line 3). A mobile station makes a call and transmits a fixed ID and variable ID set of its station and the receiver's telephone number. It is known in the art that communication between mobile devices in a wireless communication is sent through a base station or a similar structure. Once the fixed ID, variable ID and receiver's telephone number is received by the called mobile station, it authenticates the mobile station based on the fixed ID and variable ID, reading on the claimed "checking the request in the terminal based on one of a telephone number of a requestor and transmitted data," (figure 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a mobile station, reading on the claimed "terminal," to authenticate the caller using its ID before confirming a connection as taught by Oka in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver call in a communication system.

Consider **claim 30**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 16 above**, and in addition, Kennedy, III et al. clearly disclose that when the antenna receives the call back message and passes it through transceiver and controller to processor, an output device, at the direction of the processor, can notify the operator of the mobile unit to place the requested call. The operator can manually input the phone number using an input device or a handset, reading on the claimed "the terminal terminating the call and subsequently establishing a connection," (col. 10 lines 15-19 and 25-27).

However, Kennedy, III et al. do not specifically show and disclose that the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "terminal," checks the request of the call back message.

In the same field of endeavor, Oka clearly shows and discloses an authentication method for a radio communication system including a plurality of base stations and radio communication terminals with stored identification data different from the other terminals, reading on the claimed "control centers and terminal," respectively, (abstract and col. 3 line 63- col. 4 line 3). A mobile station makes a call and transmits a fixed ID and variable ID set of its station and the receiver's telephone number. It is known in the art that communication between mobile devices in a wireless communication is sent through a base station or a similar structure. Once the fixed ID, variable ID and receiver's telephone number is received by the called mobile station, it authenticates the mobile station based on the fixed ID and variable ID, reading on the claimed "checking the request in

the terminal based on one of a telephone number of a requestor and transmitted data," (figure 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a mobile station, reading on the claimed "terminal," to authenticate the caller using its ID before confirming a connection as taught by Oka in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver call in a communication system.

12. **Claims 31, 33-36, 38 and 40** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kennedy, III et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,734,981)** in view of **Kolls (U.S. Patent # 6,856,820 B1)**.

Consider **claim 31**, and **as applied to claim 14 above**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention except that the communication between the mobile unit and platform is of a client-server communication type.

In the same field of endeavor, Kolls clearly shows and discloses an in-vehicle device that data communicates over the Internet by way if a TCP/IP connection, reading on the claimed "communication between the terminal and control center takes place according to a standardized client-server communication type," (abstract and col. 16 lines 51-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the in-vehicle device, reading on the claimed "terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle," to use TCP/IP

communications as taught by Kolls in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver calls between devices in a communication system.

Consider **claim 33**, and **as applied to claim 15 above**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention except that the communication between the mobile unit and platform is of a client-server communication type.

In the same field of endeavor, Kolls clearly shows and discloses an in-vehicle device that data communicates over the Internet by way if a TCP/IP connection, reading on the claimed "communication between the terminal and control center takes place according to a standardized client-server communication type," (abstract and col. 16 lines 51-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the in-vehicle device, reading on the claimed "terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle," to use TCP/IP communications as taught by Kolls in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver calls between devices in a communication system.

Consider **claim 34**, Kennedy, III et al., as modified by Kolls, clearly show and disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 33 above**, and in addition, Kolls clearly disclose an in-vehicle device **200** with a microcontroller **234** that is interconnected with a PDA interface **222** that can be implemented utilizing wireless standards such as WAP, reading on the claimed "communication takes place according to WAP," (col. 31 line 66- col. 31 line 12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the in-vehicle device, reading on the claimed "terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle," to use WAP communications as taught by Kolls in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver calls between devices in a communication system.

Consider **claim 35**, and **as applied to claim 16 above**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention except that the communication between the mobile unit and platform is of a client-server communication type.

In the same field of endeavor, Kolls clearly shows and discloses an in-vehicle device that data communicates over the Internet by way if a TCP/IP connection, reading on the claimed "communication between the terminal and control center takes place according to a standardized client-server communication type," (abstract and col. 16 lines 51-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the in-vehicle device, reading on the claimed "terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle," to use TCP/IP communications as taught by Kolls in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver calls between devices in a communication system.

Consider **claim 36**, Kennedy, III et al., as modified by Kolls, clearly show and disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 35 above**, and in addition, Kolls clearly disclose an in-vehicle device with a microcontroller that is interconnected with a PDA interface that can be implemented utilizing wireless

standards such as WAP, reading on the claimed "communication takes place according to WAP," (col. 31 line 66- col. 31 line 12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the in-vehicle device, reading on the claimed "terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle," to use WAP communications as taught by Kolls in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver calls between devices in a communication system.

Consider **claim 38**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose a call delivery system, reading on the claimed "communication connection," for delivering a call to a mobile unit in a vehicle which includes both a data communications network and a mobile voice communications network. A platform receives a call for the mobile unit and can generate a call back message for transmission to the mobile unit using the data communications network, and the delivered call may be a call to transfer data, reading on the claimed "system for establishing a communication connection between a control center and a terminal, data being transmitted via the established communication connection," (abstract, col. 9 lines 3-6), comprising:

a platform initiating a call delivery process upon receiving a call from a caller for the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "a control center including an arrangement configured to place a call to a selected terminal based on an external request," (col. 7 lines 49-51), and using the data communications network to communicate a call back message to the mobile network which can



request the mobile unit to call the platform, reading on the claimed "to expect a request to establish a for connection from the terminal," (col. 7 lines 51-53 and 62-63).

However, Kennedy, III et al. do not specifically disclose that the communication between the mobile unit and platform is of a client-server communication type.

In the same field of endeavor, Kolls clearly shows and discloses an in-vehicle device that data communicates over the Internet by way if a TCP/IP connection, reading on the claimed "communication between the terminal and control center takes place according to a standardized client-server communication type," (abstract and col. 16 lines 51-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the in-vehicle device, reading on the claimed "terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle," to use TCP/IP communications as taught by Kolls in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver calls between devices in a communication system.

Consider **claim 40**, Kennedy, III et al. clearly show and disclose a call delivery system, reading on the claimed "communication connection," for delivering a call to a mobile unit in a vehicle which includes both a data communications network and a mobile voice communications network, (abstract and col. 2 lines 9-24). A platform initiates a call delivery process upon receiving a call from a caller for the mobile unit and uses the data communications network

to communicate a call back message to the mobile network that can request the mobile unit to call the platform. A platform includes a processor **140** coupled to a memory **142**, which contains programs used by the processor to perform its functions, reading on the claimed "stored computer program having program code which, when executed by a computer at a control center, causes the computer to place a call to a selected terminal based on an external request, expect a request to establish a connection from the terminal," (col. 7 lines 49-53 and 62-63, col. 9 lines 52-54, col. 11 lines 3-4).

However, Kennedy, III et al. do not specifically disclose that the communication between the mobile unit and platform is of a client-server communication type.

In the same field of endeavor, Kolls clearly shows and discloses an in-vehicle device that data communicates over the Internet by way if a TCP/IP connection, reading on the claimed "communication between the terminal and control center takes place according to a standardized client-server communication type," (abstract and col. 16 lines 51-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the in-vehicle device, reading on the claimed "terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle," to use TCP/IP communications as taught by Kolls in the system of Kennedy, III et al. in order to successfully deliver calls between devices in a communication system.

Art Unit: 2686

13. **Claim 32** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kennedy, III et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,734,981)** in view of **Oka (U.S. Patent # 6,091,945)**, and in further view of **Kolls (U.S. Patent # 6,856,820 B1)**.

Consider **claim 32**, and as applied to **claim 29** above, Kennedy, III et al., as modified by Oka, clearly show and disclose the claimed invention except that the communication between the platform and the mobile unit is implemented using WAP.

In the same field of endeavor, Kolls clearly shows and discloses an in-vehicle device that data communicates with Internet based data processing resources. The in-vehicle device includes a microcontroller that is interconnected with a PDA interface that can be implemented utilizing wireless standards such as WAP, reading on the claimed "communication takes place according to WAP," (abstract, col. 29 line 66- col. 30 line 12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the in-vehicle device, reading on the claimed "terminal which is situated in a motor vehicle," to use WAP communications as taught by Kolls in the combination of Kennedy, III et al. and Oka, in order to successfully deliver calls between devices in a communication system.

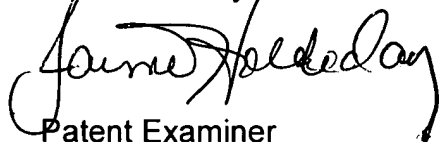
**Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jaime M. Holliday whose telephone number is (571) 272-8618. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jaime Holliday



Patent Examiner

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